

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

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LANCASTER, S. C. TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1917

\$2.00 A YEAR

## TRAGEDY ON BUSY FLORENCE CORNER

**BOTH WERE COAST LINE  
FLAGMEN.**

**Domestic Trouble Alleged as  
Cause—Dead Man Single,  
Accused Married.**

Florence, Sept. 21.—J. R. Gullledge, of Wadesboro, N. C., was shot to death on the streets of Florence this afternoon by S. Jess Kennedy, of this place. Kennedy was immediately arrested and is now in prison. The shooting took place at or near the corner of East Evans and Harlee streets, one of the main thoroughfares of the city, about 6 o'clock, and was witnessed by a number of pedestrians and others.

From what can be gathered other than what was stated by witnesses before the coroner's jury it seems that bad blood existed between the two men for some time because of an alleged domestic trouble, and that a shooting scrape was only averted some days ago by cooler heads and friends. However, the two men met this afternoon and the shooting resulted. Kennedy fired five shots from a 32-caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, each ball taking effect in Gullledge's body.

### No Chambers Empty.

When Chief of Police Brunson arrived he found in Gullledge's hand a 32-caliber Smith & Wesson "side-wheeler," but it had never been fired.

Gullledge was a flagman on the Atlantic Coast Line, running between Florence and Wadesboro, N. C., and was about twenty-five years old. He was a Mason and a Shriner. Kennedy is a flagman on the same system, running on passenger trains between Florence, Charleston and Savannah.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict about 9 o'clock tonight to the effect that Gullledge "came to his death from a gunshot wound in the hands of S. J. Kennedy."

Gullledge's body was taken in charge of by Vaughn's undertaking establishment and is awaiting disposition instructions from his family. Gullledge was unmarried.

### LaFOLLETTE BITTER.

**Wisconsin Senator Denounces War  
and Democratic Party.**

Toledo, Sept. 23.—Denouncing war in general and the Democratic government in particular Senator La Follette of Wisconsin addressed a large gathering in the Coliseum this afternoon under the auspices of "The Peoples Church" made up of Socialists headed by Prof. Scott Nearing.

Mr. La Follette attacked the American newspapers are for the most part controlled by the "war party," the financial interests of the country.

He declared that his remarks in St. Paul last week had been deliberately misquoted throughout the nation.

"I am one citizen of the United States who is ready to go against the wall to preserve democracy," said Senator La Follette.

Mr. La Follette declared that the president of the United States awayed congress to such an extent that the declaration of war was not the representative opinion of a democratic government. He advocated war in defense only and in case of aggression to submit the question to the people of the nation in the form of a referendum.

In discussing the tax feature in connection with the prosecution of the war the senator asserted that "wealth has won and the people have lost."

Senator LaFollette stated that he hoped to be able to serve the people of this country from 25 to 30 years longer.

### OVER 200 BALES SOLD

#### AT BOWMAN

Bowman, Sept. 21.—Upwards of 200 bales of cotton were marketed here today at prices ranging from 22 to 22.37 1-2 with prices indicating still higher before closing the day's business. About 800 bales sold this week to date.

## FERGUSON IS OUSTED FROM HIGH OFFICE

**GOVERNOR IMPEACHED BY  
SENATE COURT.**

**Ten Out of Twenty-one Charges  
Against State's Chief Execu-  
tive Are Sustained.**

Austin, Tex., Sept. 22.—James E. Ferguson was tonight completely severed from his office as governor of Texas, to which position he was twice elected by the people of the State, the senate high court of impeachment this afternoon having sustained ten of the 21 charges in the bill returned against him by the house committee of the whole. Acting Gov. William P. Hobby, an editor of Beaumont, assumes the full power of office, his tenure extending to January, 1919.

Next Tuesday at noon the senate as a high court will formally pronounce its judgment. Conviction carries disbarment from future office, but it is understood this condition may be ameliorated.

The vote this afternoon on the first of the 21 articles was sufficient to convict. A two-thirds vote was necessary. The ballot was 27 to 4 in favor of sustaining the charge.

### Guilty on First Count.

The governor was found guilty of article one, charging misappropriation of \$5,000 of Canyon City Normal funds.

The second charge, that the governor profited from the deposits from Canyon City Normal funds, was sustained, 26 to 5.

The third, fourth and fifth articles were not sustained. On the sixth article, charging the governor derived a profit from State funds deposited in the Temple State Bank, the senate voted to convict, 24 to 7.

Article 7, charging that the governor assisted in depositing \$250,000 of State funds in the Temple State Bank for profit, was sustained, 26 to 5.

Article 8, that the governor sought to have the State highway fund deposited in the Temple State Bank for profit, was not sustained, 9 to 22.

The ninth article, that the governor deposited funds in the Temple Bank that could have been placed in the treasury, was not sustained, 15 to 22, four present and not voting.

Article 10, that he was indebted to the Temple Bank above the legal limit at a time when he testified he was not so indebted, was not sustained, 13 to 18.

### Official Misconduct.

Article 11, that the refusal of the governor to tell who loaned him \$156,500 currency constituted official misconduct, was sustained, 27 to 4.

Article 12, that the governor in 1916 diverted the adjutant general's fund to pay for the Canyon City Normal building, was sustained, 27 to 4.

Article 13, that the governor failed to refund to the State money misapplied for the purchase of groceries, meats, vegetables, etc., was not sustained, 15 to 16.

Article 14, that the governor induced the Temple State Bank to loan him an over-line, although he was sworn to enforce the law, was sustained, 26 to 5.

Article 15, that the governor by vetoing the university appropriation, attempted in effect to set aside the constitution, was not sustained, six ayes and 24 noes, one present and not voting.

Article 16, that the governor sought to coerce the board of regents into following his autocratic will, was sustained, 22 to 9.

Article 17, that the governor violated the law by seeking to remove regents without good cause, was sustained, 22 to 8, one present and not voting.

### Remitted Bail for Influence.

Article 18, that the governor called members of the faculty of the University of Texas liars and grafters but did not prosecute them, was not sustained, 29 to 9, two present and not voting.

Article 19, that the governor remitted \$5,000 bail bond of Wilbur P. Allen, chairman of the University of Texas board of regents, to in-

## PROMINENT CITIZEN OF LANCASTER DEAD

**A GREAT LOSS TO CITY  
AND COUNTY.**

**Died Very Suddenly Sunday  
Afternoon While Out  
Motoring.**

Mr. L. C. Lazenby one of Lancaster's most highly esteemed citizens died suddenly Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock. He went out to ride with his wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Pearl Miller, and one or two other ladies. He went out the Charlotte road, and when about four miles from town, as he was in the act of reversing his car so as to head towards home, on account of feeling bad, his hands were seen to fall from the steering wheel, and he was dead in a few seconds. Apoplexy is thought to have been the cause of his death.

Mr. Lazenby came here about twenty years ago to accept a position



THE LATE L. C. LAZENBY

as stenographer for the firm of Heath Springs Co. His ability was soon recognized, and he was rapidly promoted. For several years he has been secretary and manager of the Lancaster Mercantile Company, and was at the time of his death vice president of the Lancaster Cotton Oil Mill, and was connected with several other businesses here, in Kershaw and other parts of the county.

Mr. Lazenby married Miss Mary Miller of Lancaster, the oldest daughter of the late Major Miller of this place. Besides his wife he is survived by several sisters and brothers in Virginia.

Mr. Lazenby was buried this morning with Masonic honors, at 11 o'clock, amid a large concourse of relatives and friends. Funeral services were conducted at his home by Dr. Kellar.

The active pallbearers were composed of all the employees of the Lancaster Mercantile Company.

Those acting as honorary pallbearers were: Judge Ira B. Jones, Leroy Springs, Mayor C. D. Jones, J. H. Witherspoon, John T. Stevens of Kershaw, J. H. Carnes, J. M. Hood, W. T. Gregory, A. B. Ferguson, Sr., John M. Madra, John T. Green, W. P. Bennett, Dr. W. F. Laney and Major J. M. Riddle.

fluence his action, was sustained, 21 to 10.

Article 20, that the governor sought to influence the courts in matters in which he had a personal interest, was not sustained, 15 to 14.

Article 21, that the governor permitted C. W. Woodman to continue as labor commissioner after the senate had refused to confirm him, was not sustained, 29 to 2.

Mr. Ferguson took his defeat cheerfully. He said tonight he did not yet know his future plans. He probably will go to his Bellevue ranch for a rest and will later decide if he will return to his former home in Temple.

### Conference on Killing.

Concord, N. C., Sept. 21.—It was announced tonight that New York, Illinois and federal officials will confer here tomorrow with local and state authorities in connection with the death of Mrs. Maude A. King shot and killed near here August 29 last.

## BRITISH HOLD LINE DESPITE HEAVY BLOWS

**GERMANS MAKING FIERCE  
COUNTER ATTACKS.**

**German Naval Works Shelled  
•by Warships with Results  
Pronounced Satisfactory.**

In the midst of Russia's internal troubles has come another German stroke on the Russian northern front resulting in the capture of the bridgehead and the town of Jacobstadt, on the Dvina, and enforced retirement of the Russians to the eastern bank of the river.

The fall of the bridgehead gave the Germans possession of new territory on a front of approximately twenty-five miles and six miles in depth. The Germans took only 400 prisoners, but gathered in fifty guns.

This suddenly developed operation seems unlikely to develop anything of importance in its effect upon the general military situation with the desperate battle still in progress on the Flanders front.

### Desperate Counter-Attacks.

The Germans continue to launch desperate counter-attacks from their battered Flanders line and to combat every effort of Field Marshal Haig's forces to improve their positions. This fighting has been very costly to the Germans. The London official statement lays stress on the severe character of the German losses.

The German command seems reluctant to surrender the slight elevation west of Gheluvelt. Fierce fighting developed there Saturday. Press dispatches indicate that up to mid-afternoon there had been no there had been no cessation of the struggle.

### Berlin's Statement

Berlin's official statement makes no claim of any ground recovered from the British. It records the fighting so far as marked by the continuation of British attacks all along the Langemarck-Hollebeke front, which were repulsed, and describes Saturday's fighting as engagements of a local character, which resulted in German successes.

Regarding the air fighting of Thursday and Friday, the customary comparison is given by Berlin of German and Entente losses in machines. Thirty-nine hostile machines were shot down by the Germans it is declared, while only three German machines were lost. This varies notably from the British official account which mentions ten German airplanes destroyed and six driven out of control. The probable loss of ten British machines, classed as missing, is admitted by London.

### Ostend Bombarded.

British warships off the Belgian coast patrol have bombarded the town of Ostend, where German naval works were shelled with results pronounced satisfactory. British aviators continued their extensive bombing operations behind the German lines, Ostend being one of the points successfully attacked, as well as the fleet.

The complete text of the German and Austrian replies to the papal peace note shows that neither lays down any definite terms as a basis for peace. There was no officially expressed comment in Washington, but it was unofficially indicated that such examination as had been made of the document revealed no reason for alteration of the position of the United States.

An unofficial expression from the British foreign office pointed to the lack of any mention of "reparation" or "restoration" in the German reply.

### British Hold Their Ground

With the British Armies in France and Belgium, Sept. 22.—(By the Associated Press).—Hard fighting developed during the night at various points along the front of the new British offensive east of Ypres as a result of several heavy counter-attacks by the Germans. But while local battles are still continuing the enemy was thrown back in most places with severe losses.

## BLISS MADE CHIEF OF STAFF OF ARMY

**BAKER REFUSES TO CON-  
FIRM REPORT.**

**Scott to Be Assigned to Duty  
in Connection With Train-  
ing of Troops.**

Washington, Sept. 21.—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss today was named chief of staff of the army, to succeed Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who retires from office tomorrow.

Gen. Scott, who is sixty-four years old, has reached the age of retirement, but he immediately will be recalled to active service. Secretary Baker said for the present the general would be assigned to duty in connection with the training of troops in the United States.

### To Retire December 21.

Gen. Bliss has been acting chief of staff since Gen. Scott left for Russia several months ago as a member of the American mission. He also will reach the age of retirement on December 21, next, but there were intimations today that he would remain as chief of staff for at least these three months. When the American forces begin to reach France in large numbers, however, the strain on the chief of staff will become so great that a younger officer may be called upon to bear the burdens of the office.

When asked today concerning reports that Major Gen. Kuhn, commanding the national army cantonment at Annapolis Junction, Md., would succeed Gen. Bliss, Secretary Baker said that the question was not under consideration.

### May Take the Field.

Gen. Scott's assignment to duty in connection with training of troops, it is believed, will be followed later by the appointment to a field command, possibly a division at the front.

Gen. Scott, who is a native of Kentucky and who graduated from West Point in 1872, has had an unusual career. Much of his active service has been spent in the Indian country, but he also won fame in the Philippine insurrection and several times he has achieved remarkable results as a peacemaker. In 1915 he entered an agreement with the battling factions in Mexico, which protected the American border town of Nogales from the fall of shells and bullets.

The appointment of Gen. Bliss to head the staff does not forecast any change in that body or its operations so far as known.

### Student of Military History.

The new chief has been a deep student of military history. He was appointed to West Point from Pennsylvania, graduating in 1871 and was an honor graduate of the artillery school in the class of 1884. His first assignment to the general staff was in 1903.

While the appointment of Gen. Bliss as chief of staff comes as a climax to his military career under ordinary circumstances, there is little possibility that he will retire from active service when he reaches the age limit in December. Like Gen. Scott, it is almost certain that if he is succeeded by a younger man as chief of staff, he will go to an active field command.

Generally speaking, the situation remained unchanged, although there has been some slight giving and taking of more or less unimportant posts along the line.

One of the heaviest counter-attacks made by the Germans during the night was west of the Gravenstafel ridge, about a mile and a half north of the Ypres-Roulers Railway. The enemy surged forward from an elevation in mass formation and hurled themselves against the British along a front of nearly a mile. It is reported that the Germans advanced under a white flag prior to the attack and if this was done, they were awfully rewarded for their treachery, for they were repulsed with heavy losses.

## DRAFT RESISTERS PAID BY GERMANS

**AGENTS FURNISHED THEM  
WITH ARMS.**

**Agent Who Joined Organization  
Tells Court All Its Secret  
Operations in West.**

Enid, Okla., Sept. 21.—Money procured from agents of the German government and disbursed through headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago was used to purchase arms, ammunition and supplies for the Working Class Union, "Jones Family," and kindred organizations said to number 40 or more, with a membership of approximately 2,000,000, according to testimony in federal court here today in the trial of 11 alleged draft resisters from Pottawatomie and Cleveland counties.

J. C. Holmes, who said he was a government agent, testified that he had joined the Working Class Union in Pottawatomie county last May on the advice of a recruiting officer. Officers high in the councils of the Working Class Union, Holmes said, told members of the organization that, through the I. W. W. and affiliated bodies, draft resisters would be plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition purchased with German money.

### Had Plenty of Money.

Recruiting activity of the Working Class Union, he testified, dated from the passage of the selective draft act and leaders seemed well supplied with money and presented comprehensive plans for resisting the draft.

"Rube" Munson, who is in federal jail at Muskogee, was the State organizer of the Working Class Union, with headquarters at Salisbury. Holmes testified. The arrest of Munson on May 31 severed the connection with Chicago headquarters. Holmes said, but recruiting of the organization was continued on the promise of new German connections.

The organization was said to have been effectually broken up in August with the arrest of approximately 500 alleged draft resisters in Central Oklahoma, 300 of whom are still confined in jails and penitentiaries.

### Stricken With Fear.

After the attempted suicide early today of J. C. Herrod, an elderly man, summoned as a government witness, some of the other witnesses seemed stricken with fear.

Scott Mitchell, a witness, in evident fear of the oath of the organization, repudiated testimony he had given before a United States commissioner in Oklahoma City. He was arrested on a bench warrant charging him with perjury. Under the oath of the organization revelations of its operations are said to be punishable by death.

### NEGROES KILLED AT CAMP JACKSON

**Four Meet Death From Lightning.  
Seven Others Hurt.**

Columbia, Sept. 22.—Four negroes were killed and seven stunned during a terrific electric storm at Camp Jackson yesterday afternoon. Coroner Scott said last night no inquest would be necessary. The dead are: George C. Kitt of Branchville, M. Churcher, of Fort Motte, J. M. Green of Eastover, W. J. McCotte of Georgetown.

All were carpenters. They were working close to the camp quartermaster corps and an electric storm came up and they went in a one room house, with the front entirely out. There was a tin roof on it. In all there is said to have been 20 men in the room seeking shelter from the storm. How the lightning did its work no one appears to have any idea. Four were killed outright, while seven who were stunned were taken to a hospital for treatment. The others were not hurt.

Those killed were knocked flat upon their backs with no indication of having been burned or scorched.

The seven that were stunned were taken to one of the camp's hospitals and given treatment, to which they rapidly responded. The dead negroes were brought to Columbia.